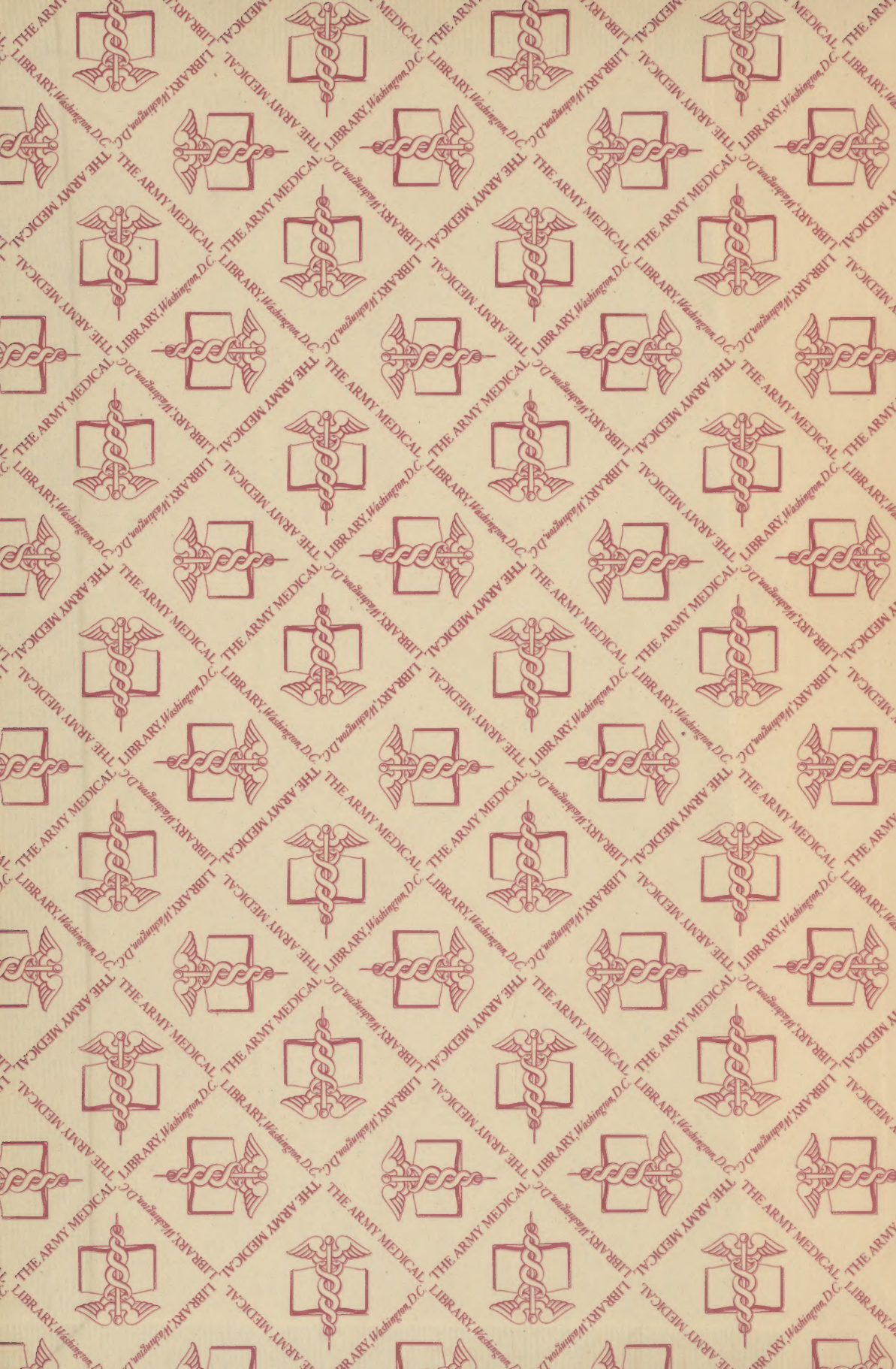
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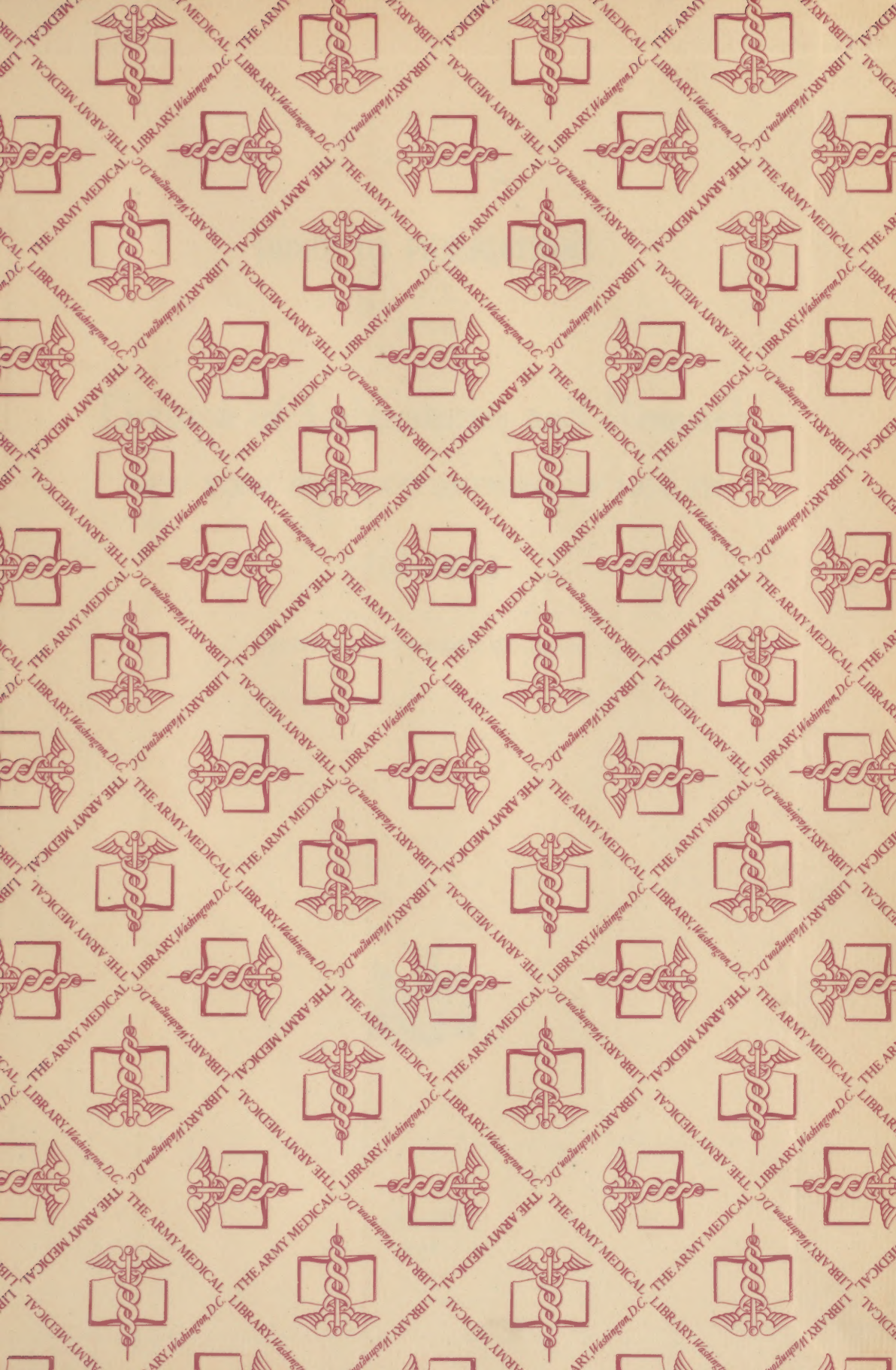
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OF THE

Division of Laboratories and Research

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

1914-1944

AUGUSTUS B. WADSWORTH, M.D., Director

ALBANY
1945

PREFACE

The period covered by this Index to the publications of the Division of Laboratories and Research, is a significant one in the history of the development of public health laboratory service. It is especially important in the history of the New York State Department of Health. The Department was reorganized in 1914 under the new Public Health Law. The Division of Laboratories and Research was established, as such, in this reorganization. In the succeeding years, aids in the diagnosis and treatment of disease and in the control of sanitation were inaugurated and perfected; a state-wide system of approved laboratories was introduced, which, in thirty years, has become a unified service that has been strengthened and given added stability through the development of the New York State Association of Public Health Laboratories. Decentralization to county, municipal, or private laboratories united by a common adherence to minimum standards established by the central state laboratory, but with full local autonomy, was a pioneer movement of New York State. It had its initial impetus in the administration of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health from 1914 to 1923; and has been developed with the substantial support of succeeding commissioners, Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., and Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, Jr.

In 1930 Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed a Commission to examine critically the extent to which the health needs of the people were being met, since "as an agency for serving the needs of the people, government should not be a static force but should evolve to meet the changing and developing body of knowledge." The report of the Commission affirmed the general policies and administration of the Department and implemented its survey with recommendations for further development. In a Foreword to the report Governor Roosevelt wrote:

> "It is my hope that many citizens of New York will read this report of the State Health Commission. I think they will find, as I have found, that it is vastly informative; that its recommendations are eminently practical; and that the path it points out is plain and easy to follow.
>
> "The rewards of following this plan will redound to ourselves as individuals, no less than to the prosperity and progress of the State. No considerations are involved other than to prevent needless death and suffering for the people and needless social and economic loss for the State. We have gone far enough in the right direction to be assured that we can finish the job. The tools for it are designated and the methods outlined here."

The "tools" for the furtherance of laboratory service are described in the report of the Committee on Laboratories, of which Dr. Simon Flexner was chairman; and their application is indicated in specific recommendations. In particular, the obligation of academic and investigative research, implicit in

the organization of the state laboratory, is stressed as the basis for making these recommendations effective:

> ". . . to overlook [no] opportunities to add to scientific knowledge through an inquiring attitude of mind, a scientific outlook, a zest for truth, a patience for experiment, and a capacity for logical deduction.
>
> "Many accepted procedures in public health have only an empirical basis or are the outgrowth of tradition. Others have a solid foundation in scientific fact. It is in the first group that study, appraisal, comparison, experiment and tests of new methods will enable more efficient methods to be developed."

This attitude of research has affected directly and indirectly the character of all the services rendered by the staff of the laboratory. The research and experimentation of other investigators have been applied to the problems in New York State. Conversely, the scientific contributions and improvements in methods from this laboratory have been made available for other states and countries through the accredited journals of scientific medicine.

The publications of the Division of Laboratories and Research range from brief announcements in the Department's *Health News* on matters of policy or practical administrative detail, to research and investigation in the fundamental aspects of infection and immunity, which underlie the work of the Division as a whole. Reprints of most of these studies were available at the time of publication, and eleven volumes of Collected Studies have been assembled since 1914. Other publications, however, could not be procured in reprinted form and thus are not represented in the Collected Studies; nor are certain investigations that were reported only in abstract, in society proceedings, or in the annual reports of the Division. Articles of this character and selected items from the annual reports are thus for the first time presented by author and subject in the assembled works of the Division. This Index, prepared under the direction of the librarian, is thus not only an interim departmental report; it is also an important bibliographic contribution to the literature of public health laboratory service and research.

AUGUSTUS B. WADSWORTH

January, 1945

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Explanatory Notes

The Annual Report of the Division of Laboratories and Research has been issued as a separate publication since 1934; from this date it is published in the general report of the Department of Health only in an abbreviated form. References in the period 1914–1933, therefore, are to the volume number of the general Annual Report of the New York State Department of Health; from 1934, citations are by year and page number of the report of the Division. Citations to *Health News* indicate the weekly publication of the New York State Department of Health.

When an article has been published in more than one form, as in abstract in the Annual Report or in society proceedings, and in complete form in a journal, each publication is cited. This practice was adopted to present a complete record and to facilitate reference, since not all sources may be available in a given library or institute. Entries for publications that are issued serially list the latest edition and usually note also frequency of publication or date of first issue.

Roman numerals at the right margin indicate the volume of Collected Studies in which a reprint is included. The first reference listed in a series is to the reprint in the Studies. Because the first three volumes of Studies were not numbered at the time of publication, the dates are also added, as I, 1914–1919.

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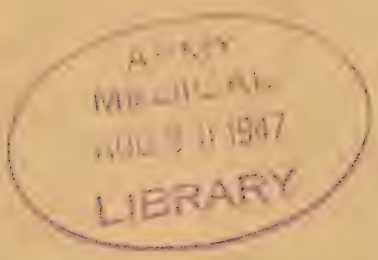

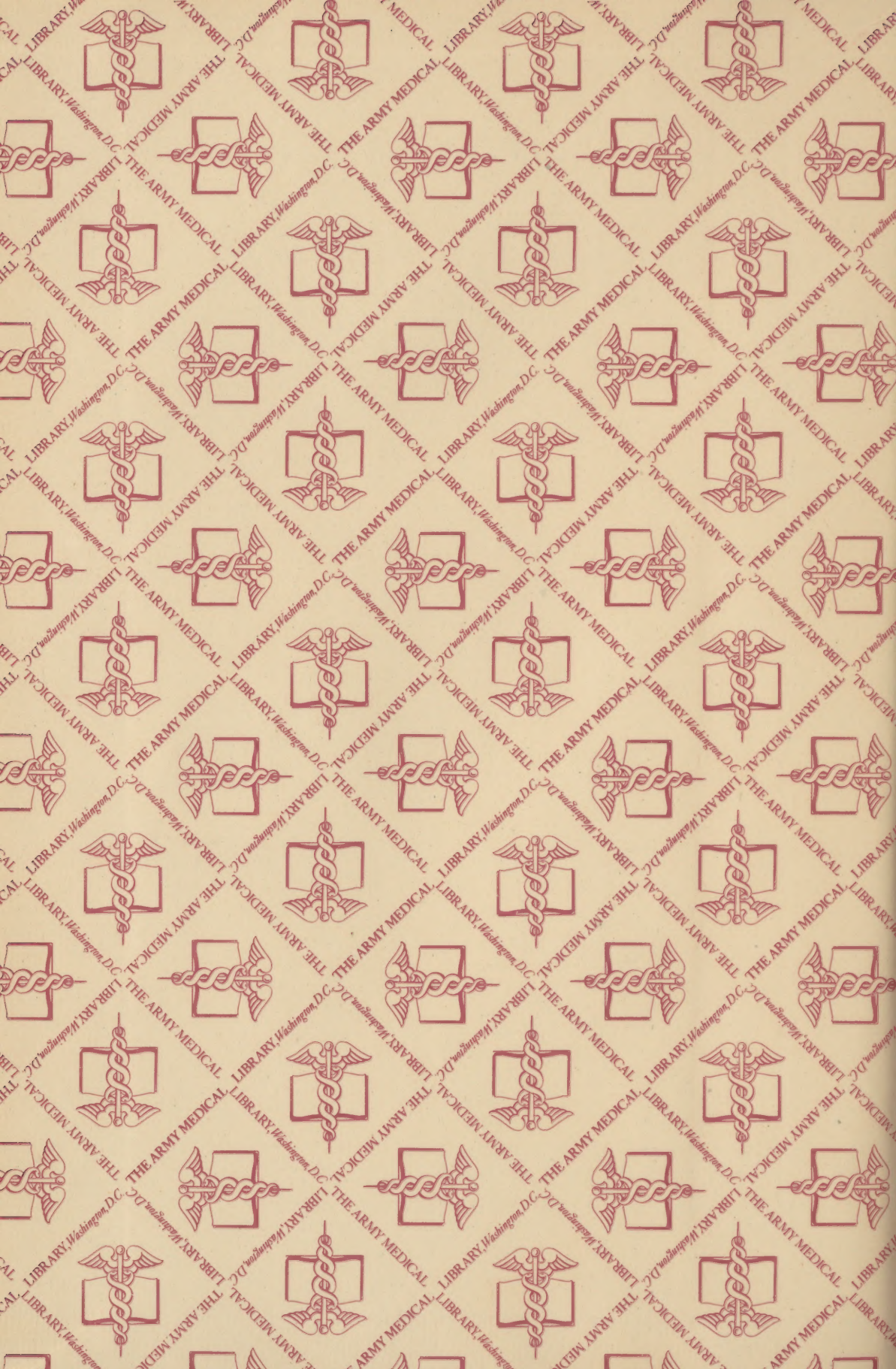
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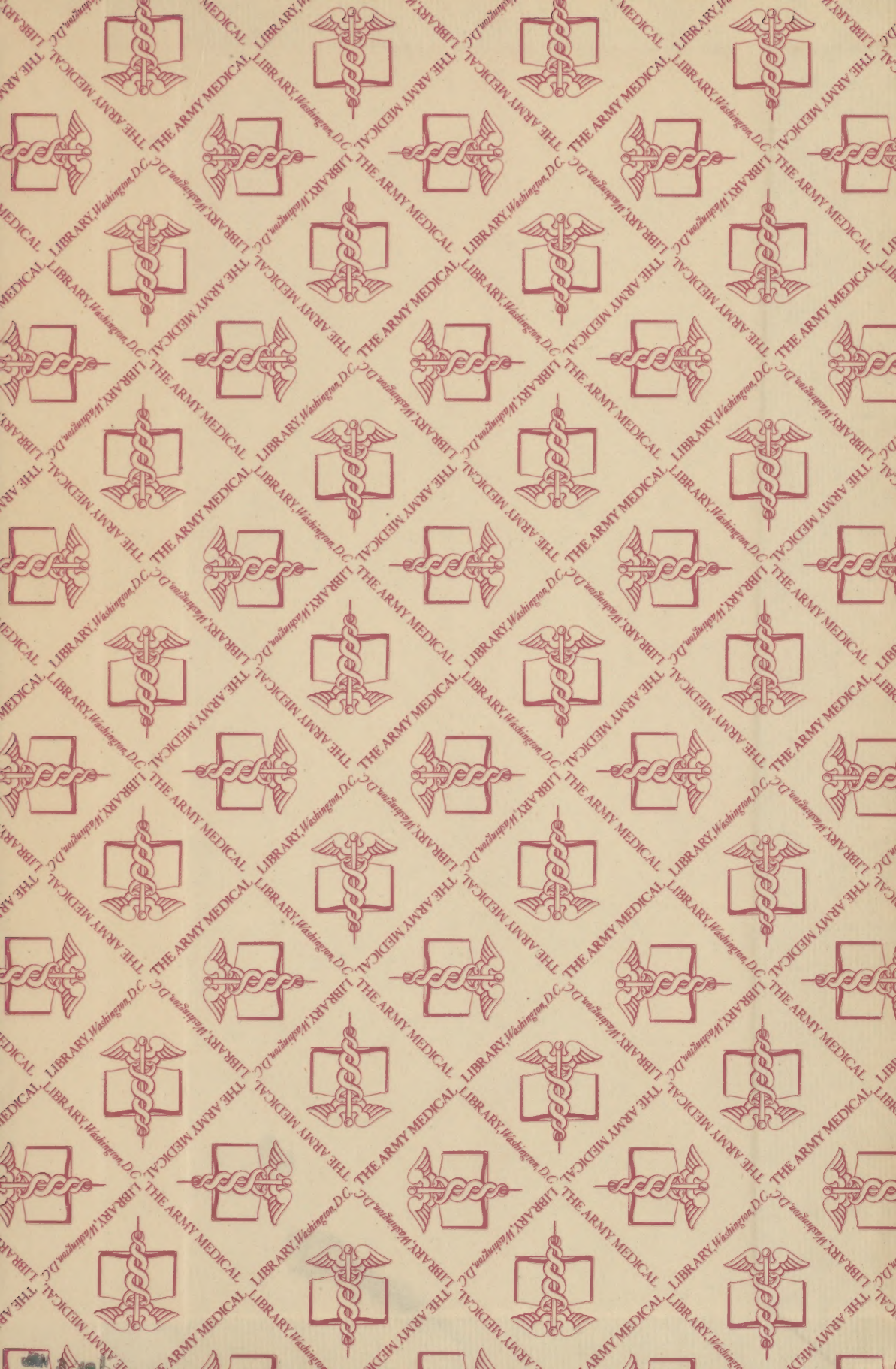
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